GRANT PROGRESS REPORT

Period Covered in this Report: 1 April 2012 to 30 June 2012

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Program Title:	Common Operating Picture for Humanitarian Coordination
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Total Period of Performance of Grant:	11 July 2010–29 February 2012

GOAL[S]

Afghanistan is in the midst of a complex humanitarian crisis. Natural disaster events, coupled with growing insecurity throughout the country, increase the challenges faced by Afghans in accessing basic services, including education, health care, livelihoods, and economic opportunities. Humanitarian access to vulnerable populations is impeded by insecurity, natural disasters, difficult terrain, and climatic conditions. In this reporting period the Country has experienced flooding and earthquakes.

This project aims to provide the humanitarian community and relevant government actors with effective methods for reliably capturing, reporting, sharing, and analyzing information concerning the humanitarian situation according to baseline indicators, as well as safety and security information.

The overall goal of the project is to provide a common operating picture concerning humanitarian coordination and security, and this will be achieved by meeting the objectives as listed below.

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ASSOCIATED OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

The project objectives are:

1. Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.

2. Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.

3. Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.

4. Identification of hazardous areas and populations-at-risk.

5. Improvements in currently available datasets.

iMMAP has maintained its OASIS system in Afghanistan since the beginning of 2009. Although iMMAP has installed OASIS in 70 organizations, and trained over 100 users, it is difficult to estimate the number of people in these organizations that directly benefit from use of the OASIS system. This depends very much upon the size of the organization and how OASIS is used to conduct operations management, security analysis and minefield status analysis. Field planners and security officers may have influence on only ten people, but in larger organizations, field planners and security officers can influence the movements of hundreds of employees.

Currently 3192 printed maps have been distributed to over 170 humanitarian organizations since the beginning of the project, while 272 digital maps were made available on websites such iMMAP, OCHA and/or the clusters. During this reporting period 60 new maps were created, 821 hardcopy maps were distributed, and 37 new maps were posted to the iMMAP website.

iMMAP conducted portions of the project work in 2011 with funding provided by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement [PM/WRA], U.S. Department of State. While the PM/WRA project focuses upon the Humanitarian Mine Action [HMA] community, the OFDA funding allows a much wider reach throughout the broader humanitarian community. One major focus of the OFDA grant is to identify populations at risk to various disasters, and this report will demonstrate progress in those areas.

PM/WRA funding ceased in May 2011 with the successful conclusion of that project, and therefore all work conducted from this date is fully OFDA funded.

Information management tools and solutions provided to the humanitarian community originally under the PM/WRA grant are now updated to develop new synergies in the context of the OFDA grant, enhancing continuity and sustainability between programs.

SUB-SECTOR: COORDINATION

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations coordinating relief operations, and through these entities, the number of implementing organizations coordinated through these efforts and reported upon through this project.

In the current reporting period the protracted humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan continues, with no abatement in the number of people affected by conflict and continuing large numbers of small quick onset emergencies. iMMAP has continued to provide time critical information products to a variety of humanitarian actors to improve the humanitarian community's overall situational knowledge, response planning decision making, and coordination. Key information products developed and disseminated by iMMAP, whether static maps or a dynamic common operating picture, have been used by humanitarian decision makers in the field, at regional, national, headquarter and donor capitals. In particular, iMMAP information products continued to provide key guidance in the development of flood contingency plans and other programs for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response.

Through this project, information management support has been provided to the Cluster groups directly involved in relief operations and the inter-cluster coordination mechanism. The following three Clusters have benefited from iMMAP support during Q2:

1.   Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)

2.   Protection Cluster

3.   Education Cluster

4.   Nutrition Cluster

Examples of the work undertaken during the reporting period for the clusters include:

> ➢   Food Security and Agriculture Cluster:

> > o   Production of maps that communicate the floods, 3W, access and actual response of FSAC partners. The maps and information products now cover most of the Northern flood-prone region. Participatory flood mapping and contingency planning workshops were conducted in Hirat, and Jalalabad (Fig. 1).

> > o   iMMAP continued to participate in the Early Warning Information Working Group of the FSAC and iMMAP flood and DRR products have appeared consistently in the Early Warning Update newsletter (Fig. 2).

> > o   iMMAP has developed the database and data entry templates for the Spring Assessment, and conducted a Training of Trainers for data entry.

- o Two iMMAP staff activated through stand-by partnership with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC] for the deployment of an Information Management Officer ended their secondment on June 30. The TORs were completed and a handover report was delivered indicating achievements and recommendations for future work.

- o iMMAP has continued to participate in the Flood Contingency Plan, and has refined several of its products for inclusion in the final report (Fig 3).

- o iMMAP led the flood contingency planning workshops in Hirat and Jalalabad, and made major contributions to the Mazar-i-Sharif workshop.

➢ Protection Cluster:

- o iMMAP participated in the JIPS workshop and planning process, and will be offering technical support as needed to the project.

- o There has been continuing technical and development support to UNHCR and IOM for the development of IDP tracking and profiling databases.

➢ Education Cluster:

- o With the arrival of a new international IMO, iMMAP has re-engaged with the education cluster to identify information needs and products to promote coordination. Initial efforts have focused on school capacity mapping, schools affected by disasters, school security, and population distribution per school. These products are under development and will be available in Q3.

➢ Nutrition Cluster:

- o Training was provided to the cluster IMO on iMMAP DRR products and methodologies.
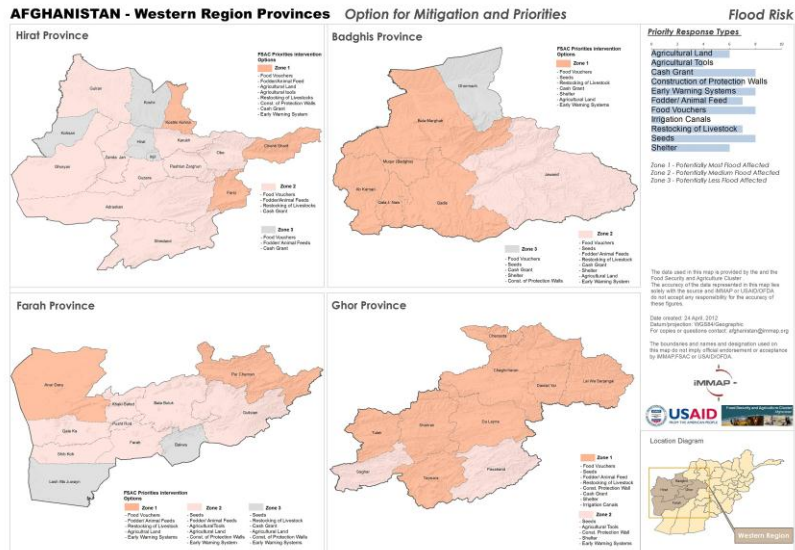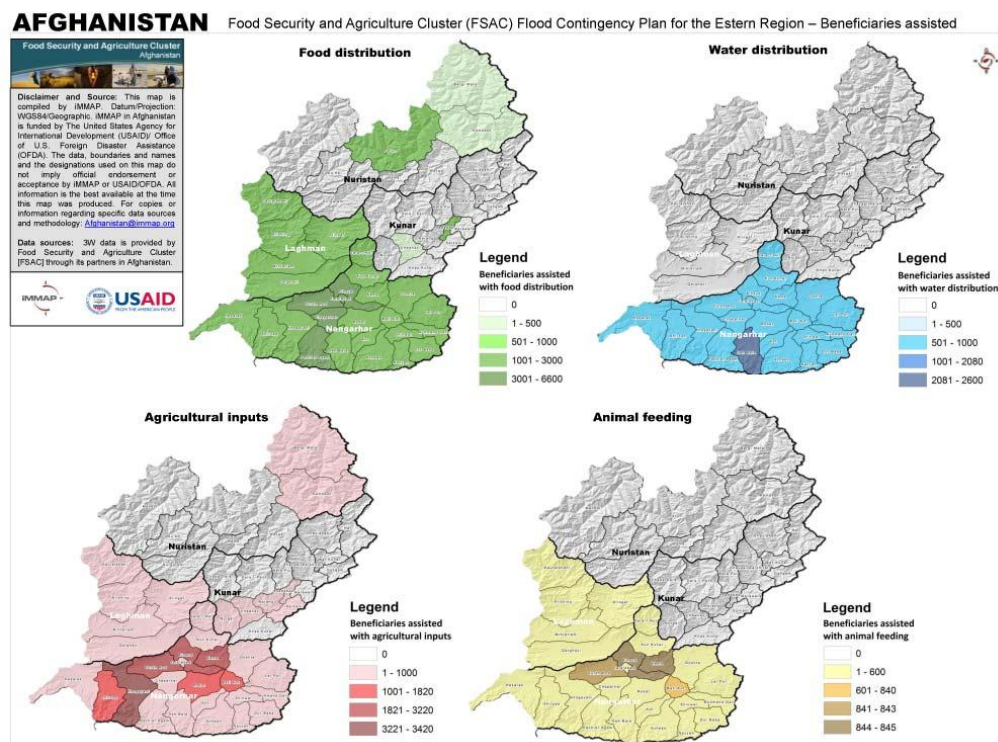
Fig. 1
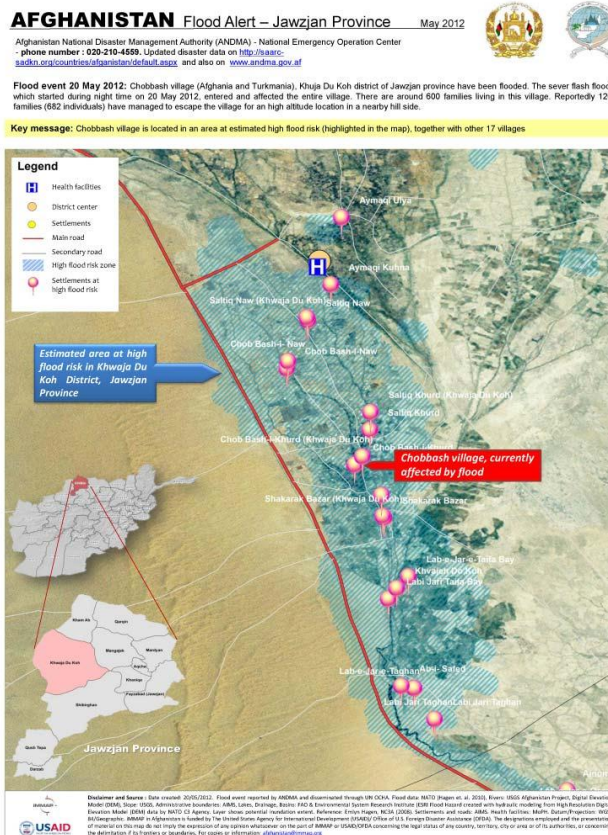
Fig. 2

Fig. 3

SUB-SECTOR: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations utilizing common information management services.

OASIS is currently used by 70 organizations with 133 installations, and over 100 trained users. In 2012 there have been 20 new installations in 10 organizations, with four organizations and seven users in Q2.

Other Cluster Lead organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration are using OASIS (integration of priorities for intervention with the overall contingency plan for emergency response) and UNHCR (people movement tracking) to bring together agency specific programmatic information with the common operating picture delivered through OASIS.

During Q2 2012 the partnership with the ERM consortium (NRC, IMC, Medair, ACF and Solidarites) working in Disaster Risk Reduction continued. The collaboration resulted in the development of a series of provincial level multi-hazard maps and information products (Fig 4). These products were used as coordination and reporting tools and will be essential to project
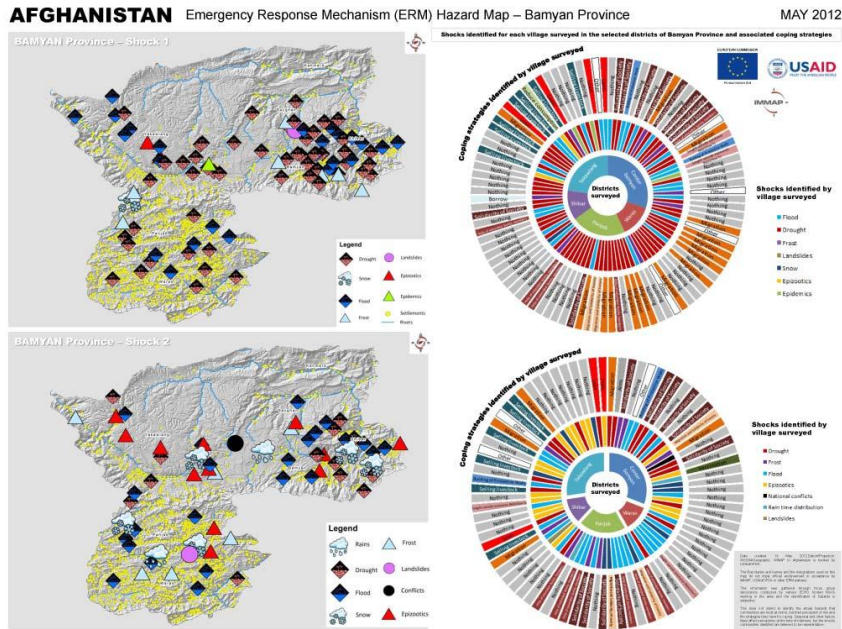
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Fig. 4

planning in the ERM2 in 2012-2013. The information was presented not only in hard-copy maps and graphs, but also in a 3D environment to allow site specific visualization and data corroboration (Fig 5). OASIS is also being used as a presentation tool for the ERM and in Q2 several of the ERM datasets were prepared for OASIS.

The ERM products are a significant source of information for a variety of actors involved in DRR in Afghanistan. The "shocks" reported in the product allow organizations to understand the recurring incidents in selected communities as well as the coping strategies. The analysis of chronic conditions versus sudden onset incidents facilitates more effective DRR strategies in terms of mitigation, and response. This information is not isolated in the ERM, but is integrated into other forum such as the Early Warning Information Working Group, the Food Security, Agriculture Cluster, and FEWSNET. Thus a common operating picture for DRR is disseminated throughout the humanitarian community.

Fig. 5

INDICATOR 2

Number of information products made available through common information management services that are utilized by clients.

New datasets that were obtained and made available to clients via maps and OASIS, not including datasets reported upon during the previous reporting period, include the following products:

Coordination Mechanism	Information Products Made Available
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	➢ 3W for flood preparedness and response ➢ Mitigation and priorities ➢ Number and locations of beneficiaries assisted ➢ Flood risk zones ➢ Basin water levels and flood risk zones ➢ Humanitarian access

ERM	➢ Hazard information, coping strategies, and project data for six provinces
Security analysis, UNDSS, OCHA	➢ Security incidents 2008-2012. ➢ Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents 2008-2012
ANDMA	➢ Natural hazard affected villages, damages, and needs

In support of OFDA partners, at Kabul headquarters and in the field, iMMAP has produced regional, provincial and district maps. These maps will assist in disaster response, improved cluster coordination and risk reduction planning. iMMAP has begun an initiative to produce provincial and district maps in Dari. During Q2 maps of selected areas in Nuristan and Kunar were produced in Dari.

The following new maps were produced and published in the reporting period:

1. Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the period 1 January 2012 to June 2012
2. National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - Baghlan Earthquake Update 20/06/2012
3. National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - Baghlan Earthquake Update PDMC meeting
4. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) - Natural Hazards March to May 2012
5. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan for the Eastern Region 3W: Humanitarian Access
6. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan 3W: Number of humanitarian organizations implementing current operations
7. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan for the Eastern Region - Beneficiaries assisted
8. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan for the Eastern Region 3W
9. Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents for the month of May 2012
10. Water level in basins compared to the long term average and recent flood events at the 30/05/1012
11. Water level in basins and estimated flood risk at the 30/05/2012
12. Flood Alert - Sari Pul Province
13. Eastern Region Provinces - Option for Mitigation and Priorities
14. Flood Alert - Jawzjan Province May 2012
15. Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Bayman Province
16. Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Samangan Province
17. Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Deykundi Province
18. Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Kabul Province
19. Eastern Region Provinces - Flood Risk Zones
20. Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents for the month of April 2012

21. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Food Contingency Plan 3W: DRR and Early Warning for the Western Region
22. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: Number of beneficiaries assisted with agricultural inputs, animal feeding, food and potable water
23. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan 3W: Number of agencies with current operations and humanitarian access for the Western Region
24. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan for the Western Region: 3W Early Warning Systems and Cash/Voucher Programs
25. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W Veterinary and Agricultural Officers for the Western Region
26. Water level in basins compared to the long term average at the 30/04/2012
27. Western Region Provinces Option for Mitigation and Priorities
28. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W Veterinary and Agricultural Officers
29. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W beneficiaries assisted with agricultural inputs, animal feeding, food and potable water
30. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W Early Warning Systems and Cash/Voucher Programs
31. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W beneficiaries assisted with agricultural inputs, animal feeding, food and potable water
32. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Food Contingency Plan 3W: Humanitarian Access
33. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan 3W: Current operations and humanitarian access for the Northern Region
34. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) Flood Contingency Plan 3W: Current operations and humanitarian access for the Western Region
35. Western Region Provinces Flood Risk Zones
36. Water level in basins as % of the average for the period 30/03/2012 to 09/04/2012
37. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster - Flood Contingency Plan: 3W DRR Activities and NFI distributed
38. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Asadabad District
39. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Chapa Dara District
40. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Nurgal District
41. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Khas Kunar District
42. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Chawkay District
43. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Dara-I-Peach District
44. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Narang District
45. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Sarkani District
46. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Wata Pur District
47. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Marawara District
48. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Shaygal wa Shital District
49. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Dangam District
50. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Bar Kunar District
51. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Gaziabad District
52. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Kunar Province, Nari District
53. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Parun District
54. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Mandol District

55. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Du Ab District
56. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Nurgaram District
57. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Wama District
58. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Waygal District
59. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Kamdesh District
60. IMC Community Disaster Mapping Afghanistan Nuristan Province, Bargi Matal District

OBJECTIVE ONE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.

NARRATIVE

As of 30 June, 2012 there were more than 80,000 historical security incidents entered and mapped using the OASIS tool. This database allows humanitarian actors to obtain updated and historical information concerning the security situation in their areas of operation. The database is unique in the humanitarian community as it allows users to view spatial relationships with other layers such as roads, thereby providing the user with an overview of where hot spots are located over a specified time period. This allows field personnel to know what to expect in terms of historic security events in specific areas before they deploy there.

Since the beginning of the project humanitarian partners have been provided with near real time update of the security situation through OASIS and customized maps. This product has also been included in the Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2012 and is now distributed on a monthly basis through OCHA [http://ochaonline.un.org/afghanistan] (Fig. 6).
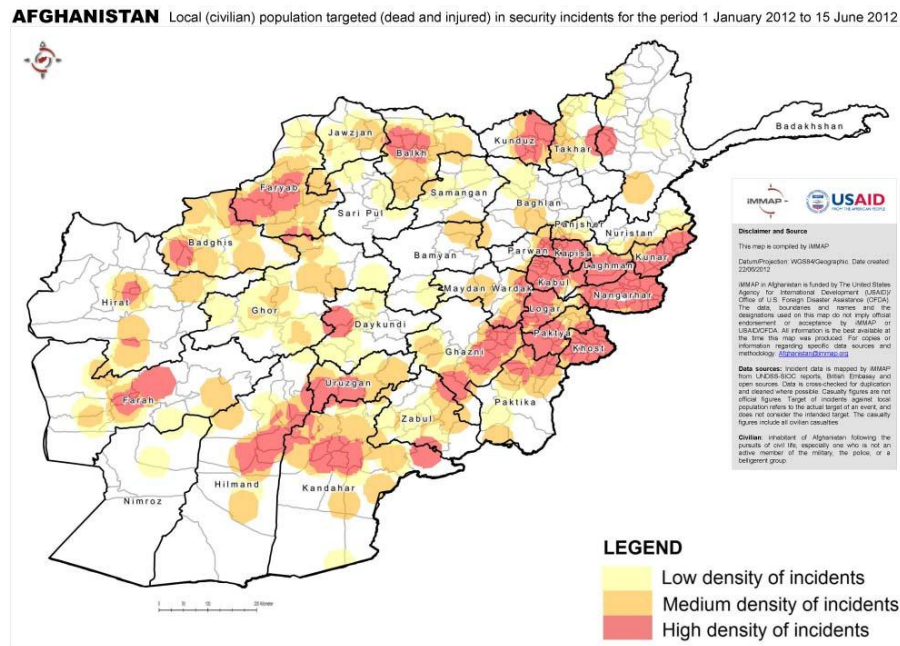
Fig. 6

Information regarding landmine contamination and clearance activities is still provided via OASIS. Therefore, humanitarian actors have access to information regarding cleared areas and hazardous areas in their areas of operations.

Below is a list of current and new OASIS clients, data partners and agencies that have been supplied with mapping support:

Q 2 2012 OASIS installations and trainings
- Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU)
- ClearPath International [CPI]
- United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre Afghanistan [UNMACCA]
- International Organization for Migration [IOM]

Previous Oasis Clients
1. Acted
2. Action Contre la Faim [ACF]
3. Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority [ANDMA]
4. Afghan Technical Consultants [ATC]
5. Afghan Women's Educational Center [AWEC]
6. Afghanistan Civil Support Service [ACSS]
7. Afghanistan Information Management Systems [AIMS]
8. Aga Khan Foundation [AKF]
9. Canadian International Development Agency - Canadian Program Support Unit
10. Care International
11. Caritas Germany
12. ClearPath International [CPI]
13. Catholic Relief Services [CRS]

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14. Danish Demining Group [DDG]
15. Deloitte [supporting USAID projects]
16. Demining Agency for Afghanistan [DAFA]
17. Dyncorp
18. Education Cluster [various members]
19. EOD Technology
20. European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan [EUPOL Afghanistan]
21. Ex-Med
22. Focus Humanitarian Assistance [FOCUS]
23. Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC] [various members]
24. Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]
25. G4S Afghanistan
26. Halo Trust [HT]
27. Helvetas
28. Independent Election Commission [IEC] of Afghanistan
29. International Assistance Mission [IAM]
30. International Foundation for Electoral Systems [IFES]
31. International Organization for Migration [IOM]
32. International Relief and Development [IRD] - Human Resources and Logistical Services program [HRLS]
33. International Relief and Development [IRD] - Strategic Provincial Roads [SPR]
34. International Rescue Committee [IRC]
35. Madera
36. Medair
37. Mercy Corps
38. Mines Advisory Group [MAG]
39. Mine Clearance Planning Agency [MCPA]
40. Mine Detection and Dog Centre [MDC]
41. MineTech International
42. Norwegian Refugee Council [NRC]
43. Nutrition cluster [various members]
44. Office for Weapons Removal and Abatement [WRA] Afghanistan
45. Organisation for Mine Clearance & Afghan Rehabilitation [OMAR]
46. Oxfam GB
47. Oxfam Novib
48. RONCO Consulting Corporation
49. Save the Children [SC]
50. Shelter Cluster [various members]
51. Sicuro Group
52. Solidarites
53. Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
54. Swiss Development Cooperation [SDC] - Swiss Cooperation Office Afghanistan
55. Swiss Foundation for Mine Action [FSD]
56. United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] Education
57. United Nations Development Program [UNDP] - Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow [ELECT]
58. United Nations Development Program [UNDP] Country Office [CO]
59. United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR]
60. United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre Afghanistan [MACCA]

61. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UN-OCHA]
62. United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime [UNODC]
63. United States Embassy
64. USAID's Capacity Development Program [CDP]
65. UXB International
66. War Child Holland
67. World Conservation Society [WCS]
68. World Food Program Education
69. World Food Program – Global GeoPortal
70. World Vision

PROJECTIONS

In the current reporting period the OASIS user base has been expanded to include continued development work with agency-specific databases, as well as the addition of several thousand security incidents. Security reporting will continue to be the mainstay of OASIS activity, but the addition of enhanced agency data, disasters, coping strategies, and projects will enable a more comprehensive understanding of the overall project area in Q3.

OBJECTIVE TWO OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.

NARRATIVE

iMMAP currently has two full time and three part time data entry staff. A second national Geographic Information Systems [GIS] Officer has been hired in Q2 to improve the data collection, standardization and interoperability through OASIS. In addition an international IMO has joined the team after finishing the FAO FSAC assignment. This staff member will enable the addition of multi-hazard disaster layers into OASIS.

A provincial Information Management Officer has continued to implement an information management gap assessment for OFDA partners in the central and northern provinces. This included extensive headquarter (Kabul), regional and field work in order to determine, physical, organizational, policy, process and product gaps in information use, development and management.

A second Provincial IMO has joined the team after finishing the FAO ERCU secondment, and is also assisting with extending iMMAP services, OASIS, and map distribution to the provinces. In Q2 Hirat, Mazar-i-Sharif, and Jalalabad were visited. Meetings with OFDA partners, ANDMA, UN agencies, and NGOs were conducted to examine information needs and methods of future support. In addition, database training and advisory services were provided for select OFDA partners. An online map request system was implemented to allow remote requests from the

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provinces. iMMAP is consolidating the information gathered in these visits into a provincial IM plan that will be implemented in Q3.

OBJECTIVE THREE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.

NARRATIVE

The iMMAP Afghanistan OASIS team has established a large network of OASIS clients and as such a large number of data sharing opportunities, which contribute to building the Common Operating Picture [COP], ranging from Explosive Remnants of War [ERW] and the HMA environment in Afghanistan to topographic maps [incorporates 1:250,000, 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 American topographic maps, as well as Russian topographic map series], satellite imagery, high resolution town imagery, accurate elevation data, settlement lookups, water sources, snow cover, soils, land cover, health facilities, military and security locations, etc., are all essential information to properly plan activities in the field.

To ensure appropriate data gathering and dissemination, relationships have been developed with:

> - United States Geological Survey [USGS, supplied aerial photography for Afghanistan];
> - Famine Early Warning System [FEWS];
> - United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [UNFAO];
> - World Food Programme [WFP]
> - Afghanistan National Disasters Management Authority [ANDMA];
> - Afghanistan Central Statistics Office [CSO];
> - Afghanistan Information Management Services [AIMS]
> - Information Technology for Humanitarian Assistance Cooperation and Action [ITHACA, snow cover data]

In this reporting period, iMMAP has focused on the interoperability of the Common Operating Picture developed in the previous phases of the project with the activities of the Cluster groups. The primary aim of this activity was to provide simultaneously a platform to share main findings and strategies among a wide variety of humanitarian actors and raise awareness on current security in remote areas to evaluate the options to access vulnerable communities.

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The databases that have been newly developed or enhanced during in Q2 are:

- International Organization for Migration [IOM]:   An OASIS-based Non-food Items [NFI] distribution database and IDP database were developed to help IOM in their humanitarian activities. OASIS provides responsive reports of available non-food items in their various warehouse locations. It also provides better communication between the main office in Kabul and a number of field offices. The database also tracks the number of IDPs served by IOM in relation to natural disaster events.

- The "Emergency Response Management (ERM) Consortium": Medair, ACF and Solidarites: a common database on disaster risk profiling is currently under development. The main aim of the ERM Consortium is to provide community risk mapping and periodic monitoring to activate proper options for disaster mitigation and response.

- ClearPath International [CPI]: a database to evaluate the impact of the CPI program on people affected by disabilities has been implemented.

- International Medical Corps [IMC]: a database for the IMC DRR program in the Eastern Region is currently under development

- FSAC requested iMMAP to develop a database and a data entry system to store and retrieve all information for the Spring Assessment survey. The database was designed and completed in Q2 according to FSAC requirements, although the survey has yet to begin.

- UNHCR continues to update and modify it IDP tracking and reporting system in OASIS. iMMAP provided advisory and technical assistance on site to enhance the system.

A top-down approach has been used in cases where several implementing partners must harmonize their actions in order to coordinate emergency response at the country level.

- FSAC: Information on impact assessment, governmental reports on food shortages, market prices, and hotspots of food insecurity are collected, standardized and distributed to all the partners of the action through OASIS. In addition iMMAP has recently produced the database for the FSAC Spring Survey.

- Nutrition Cluster: An OASIS-based database was implemented to keep track of records and analyze data on patients admitted to health facilities under the OTP program which targets malnutrition for very vulnerable groups. It also provides the identification of hotspots of malnutrition and/or high mortality rates in order to facilitate the coordination of the response in the framework of the Drought Response Plan.

➢ Protection Cluster: An OASIS-module for data entry has been developed in order to facilitate the tracking of IDPs movements and the classification of the reasons of displacements [e.g. natural disasters vs. conflict].

➢ Education Cluster: 3W and assistance to identify humanitarian versus development components have been provided.

PROJECTIONS

In the development of the collaborative OASIS platform, iMMAP has implemented both top-down and bottom-up approaches to the Common Operating Picture.

Bottom-up developments have been implemented to increase the involvement of humanitarian actors with the existing coordination mechanisms, especially the Cluster groups. iMMAP has developed specific modules in OASIS to allow for integration of existing databases and excel spreadsheets with the OASIS interface. Agency-specific data have been shared with the wider OASIS user community or kept within the agency [this is decided according to agency requirements].

OBJECTIVE FOUR OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk.

NARRATIVE

In this reporting period an extensive effort has been made to fill the existing gaps in terms of information management for the identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk, as well as to support the coordination of humanitarian response with specific attention to enhancing the safety of relief operators.

➢ **ANDMA:** The previous MoU with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency was revised and extended until April 2013. iMMAP will continue to assist ADNMA with information management and disaster mapping, in addition to conducting an evaluation of information systems and providing recommendations to maximize efficiency within ANDMA. During the reporting period, iMMAP along with ANDMA produced several disaster maps (Fig. 7), as well as an overview of recent disasters (Fig. 8). The support to ANDMA has been extended to the provincial level with initial meetings conducted with officials in Hirat, Jalalabad, and Mazar-i-Sharif.
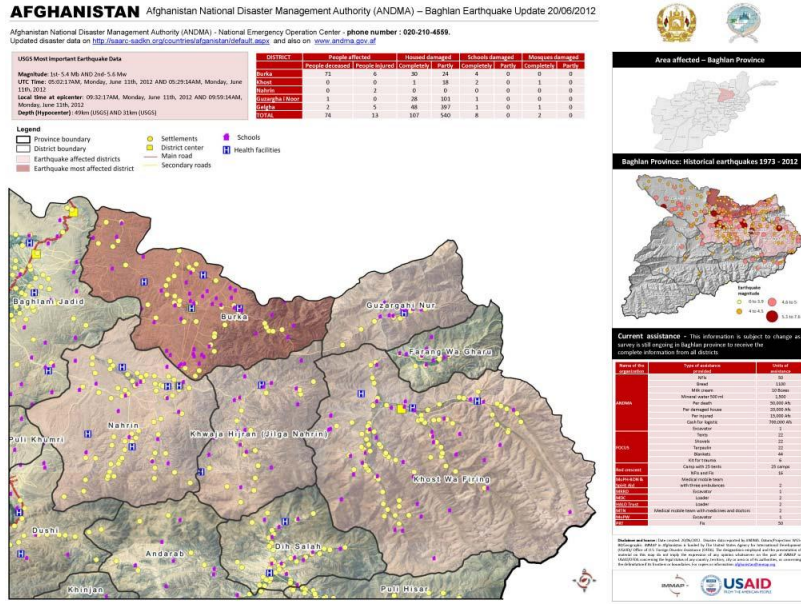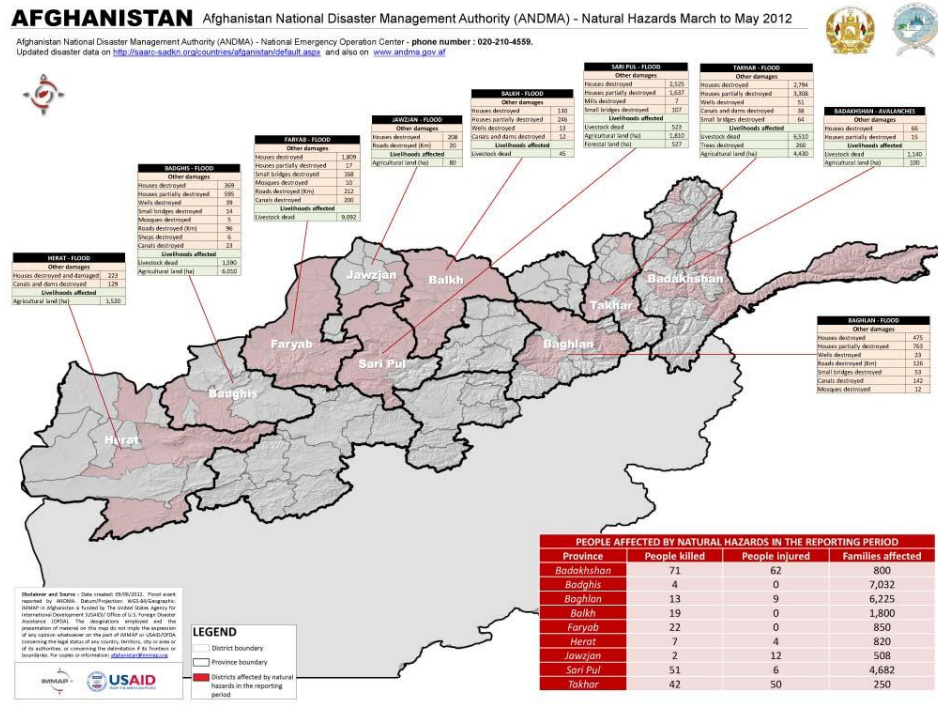

Fig. 7

➢ *Fig. 8*

➢ **ERM:** iMMAP support to the ERM project has allowed the ERM group to identify, and map the natural hazards in their areas of operations. This information was collated into a common database for all ERM partners and areas to allow the visualization and comparison of hazards, projects, and coping strategies (Fig. 9).
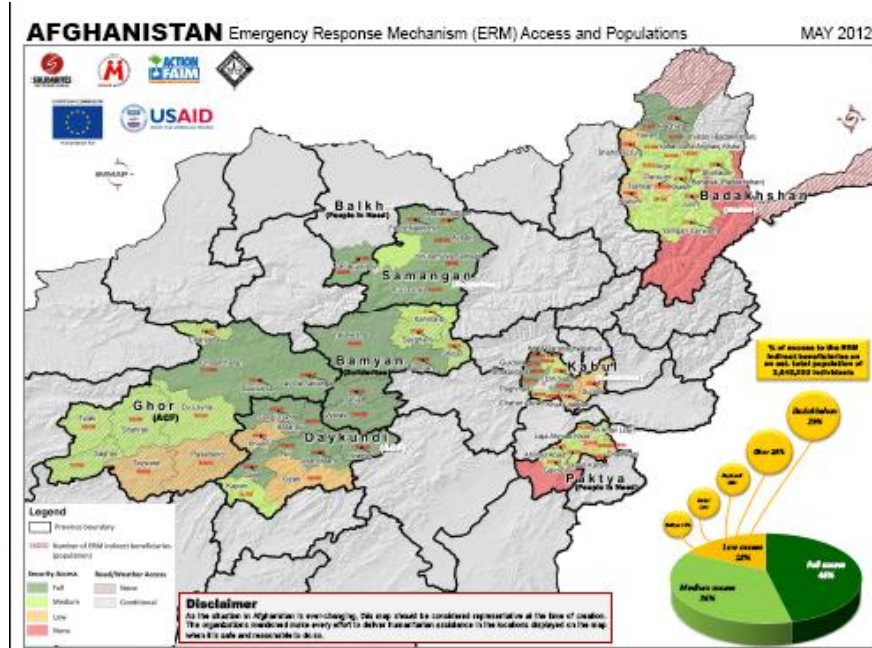
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Fig. 9

➤ **IMC:** IMC undertook a participatory disaster mapping exercise in Nuristan and Kunar provinces in support of their DRR programs. iMMAP conducted a Training of Trainers workshop to allow IMC staff and partners to gather hazard data in their areas of operation. The workshop was conducted in Dari, and supporting instructional material was also produced in Dari (Fig 10). After the enumerators gather the data, it will be returned to iMMAP for digital representation and will be added to the growing DRR data set.

➤ *Fig. 10*

➢ **Flood maps:** Following a request from the Early Warning and Information Working Group [EWIWG] of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC], iMMAP has produced a regular flood hazard scenario with information on estimated settlements and population potentially affected by flood (Fig. 11). The new format of the flood hazard maps was discussed with relevant actors of the humanitarian community traditionally involved in Disaster Risk Reduction and Response and is now produced and distributed through the FSAC and UN-OCHA.
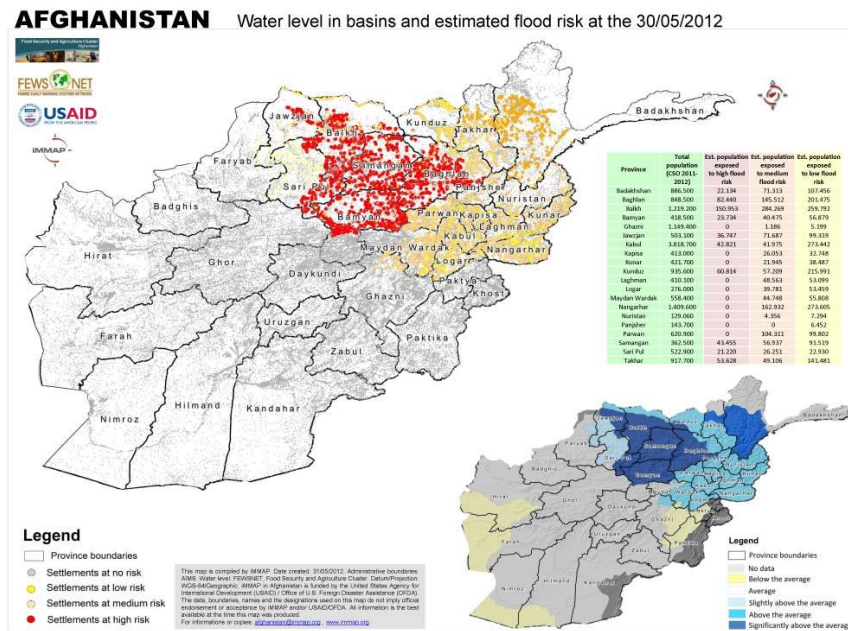

Fig. 11

In order to support the humanitarian Clusters in the preparation of Flood Contingency Plans, a set of maps has been developed to show the estimated quantitative dimension of the potential impact of flood hazard on health facilities, education facilities, irrigated and intensively cultivated land and settlements.

Following initial information activities, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster [FSAC] started an initiative to define regional flood contingency plans with special attention on the impact of flood hazard on livelihoods and the identification of options for mitigation and response.

The main aims of the workshops are:

- Validate with the humanitarian community working in the provinces the information on flood prone areas and characterize the diversity of livelihoods in the most affected areas

- Mapping options for mitigation and response

- Identify and map gaps in the humanitarian response to flood hazard (e.g. gap in geographic coverage, consistency between livelihoods affected and mitigation/response options)

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Three regions were covered by these workshops: the Northern Region (with the provinces of Balkh, Samangan, Jawzjan, Faryab and Sari Pul), the Wester Region (with the provinces of Hirat, Badghis, Ghor, Faryab and Farah) and the Eastern Region (with the provinces of Nangarhar, Kunar, Nuristan and Laghman). The Eastern and Western regions participated in the workshops during the Q2 reporting period. iMMAP was deeply involved in all phases of the workshop including its preparation, implementation and data analysis. A set of regional and provincial maps were been developed to support the participative mapping and validation of flood prone areas done by the humanitarian organizations attending the workshops (Figs. 12, 13).

Fig. 12

Fig. 13

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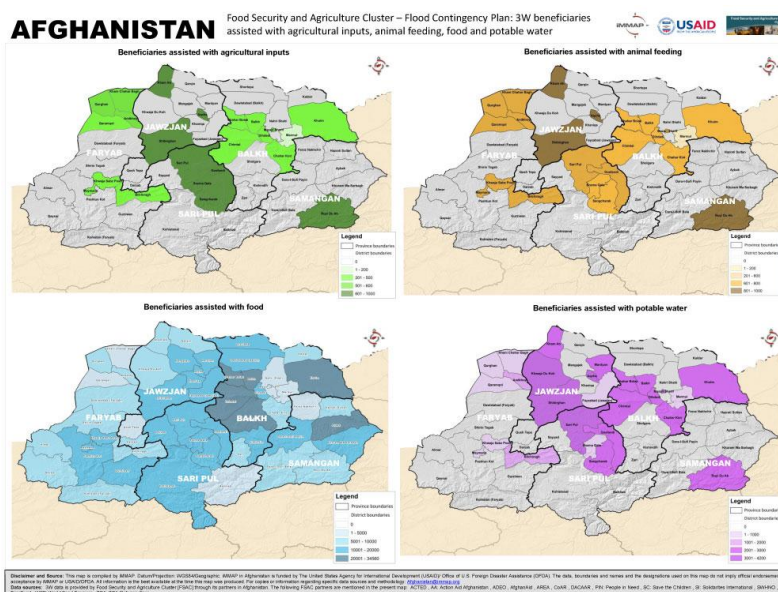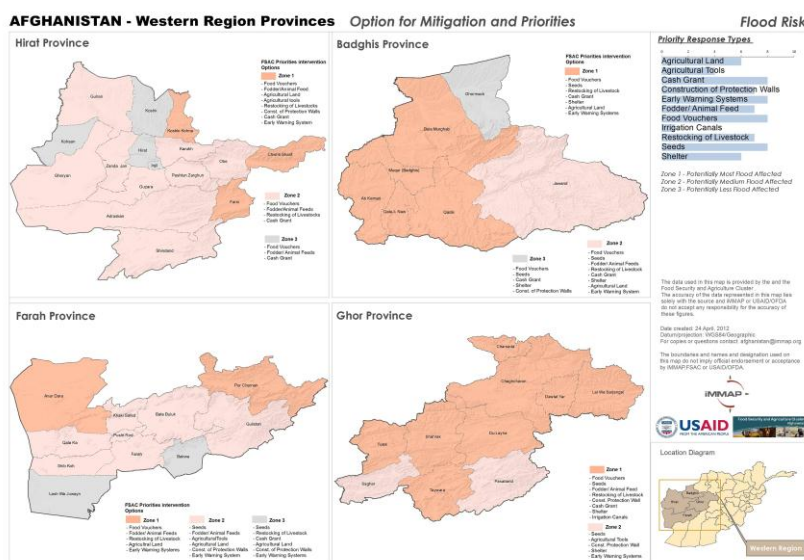
These maps were developed using a participatory approach showing contributions from the informants on potentially flooded areas, livelihood zones, administrative boundaries, population density, land cover, and security situation. In order to facilitate the participation of humanitarian actors a practical guide with instructions and suggestions on how to implement a participative mapping and validation was developed and distributed to the facilitators of the workshops was produced in English and Dar (Fig. 14).

Fig. 14

In the framework of the FSAC Flood Contingency Plan a specific analysis was required by FAO in order to identify and quantify the population potentially exposed to the worst case scenario of flood hazard. Population density at district level (CSO 2011-2012) was intersected with the flood model and settlements data to identify populated areas at risk of flood (Fig. 15).
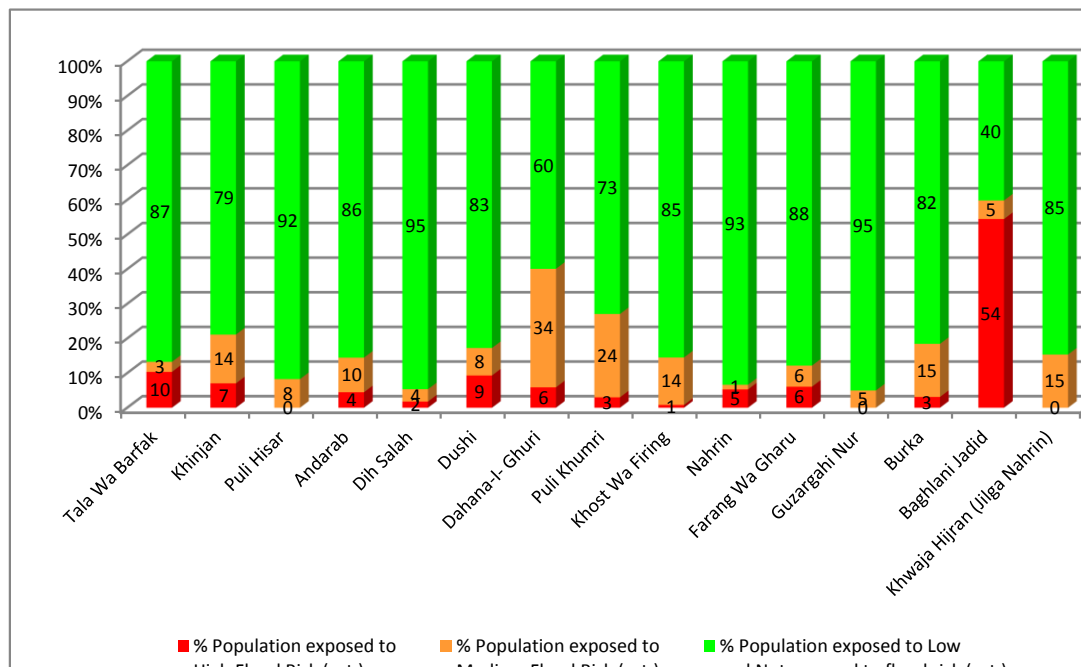

Fig. 15

PROJECTIONS

In the current reporting period several activities have been undertaken to harmonize the Flood Contingency Plan and monitor the drought response.

iMMAP facilitated the integration of information on different options for mitigation and disaster response mechanisms developed by the Cluster groups. Using the information management gap assessment, constraints to proper decision making were identified and prioritized through a participative discussion carried out with OCHA, ANDMA and the Cluster groups. Information Management tools and techniques contributed substantially to an overall enhanced understanding of the situation for the end user, especially Clusters, and ANDMA.

iMMAP information products and current efforts contribute to several facets of the disaster cycle (Fig 16.). The flood risk modeling and scenarios allow planners to identify potential areas of risk and to formulate mitigation strategies. Data gathered from partners that is processed and mapped helps the humanitarian community to understand actual historic events and coping strategies. Support to the clusters in terms of contingency planning, and hazard mapping contribute to the coordination of disaster preparation activities based on informed and fact-based decision making. In the immediate post-event environment iMMAP also works with the UN, NGOs and Government to map the disaster, numbers of affected, and the overall impact on the community.
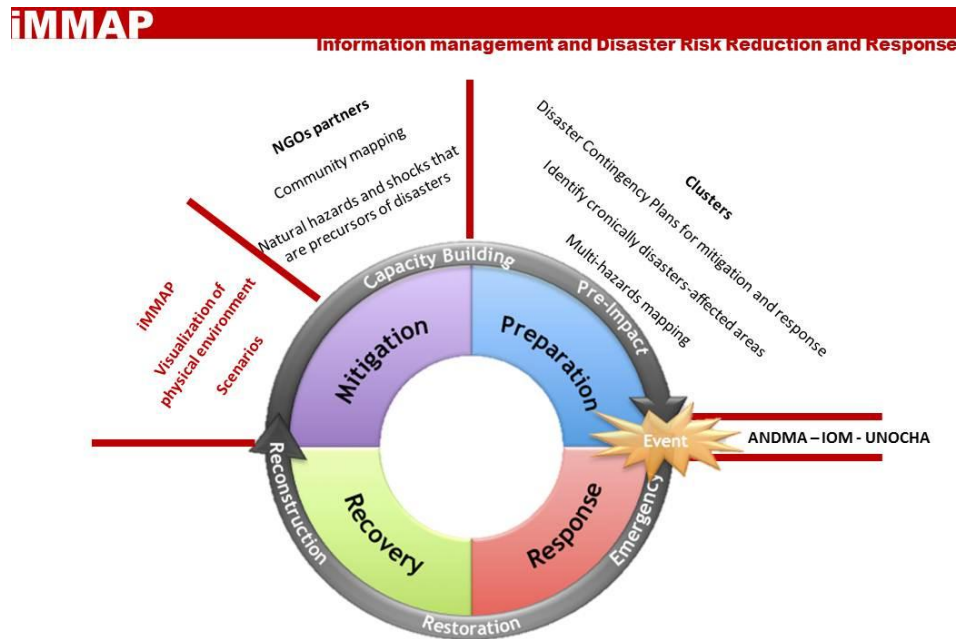
Fig. 16

OBJECTIVE FIVE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improvements in currently available datasets.

NARRATIVE

iMMAP has collated, cleaned and error-checked multiple datasets from various sources. The new datasets exclusive to this reporting period are:

➢ ANDMA Disaster Profiles
➢ Flood scenario at regional level for participative validation with humanitarian actors
➢ FSAC Flood 3W
➢ ERM projects, coping strategies, shocks and hazards, surveillance systems, and access
➢ Caritas WASH activities, implemented and ongoing
➢ Security incidents
➢ Basin water levels - FEWSNET

Most of these layers are constantly updated as new sources of data are developed, and remain a work-in-progress.

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Seconded to FAO/Kabul

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